BookletChart™

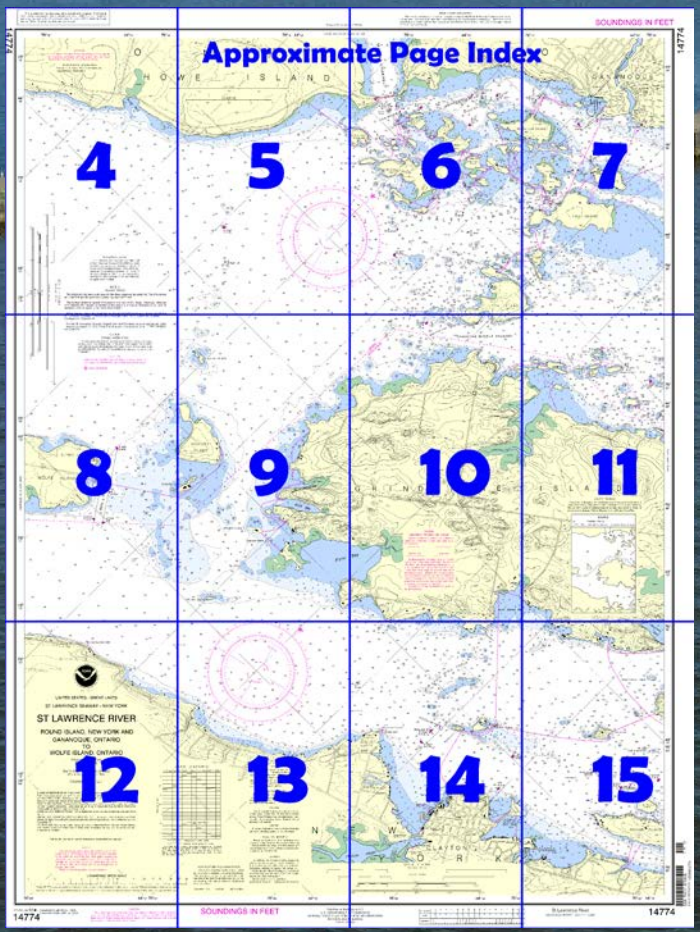
St. Lawrence River – Round Island, NY; Gananoque, Ont., to Wolfe Island, Ont.

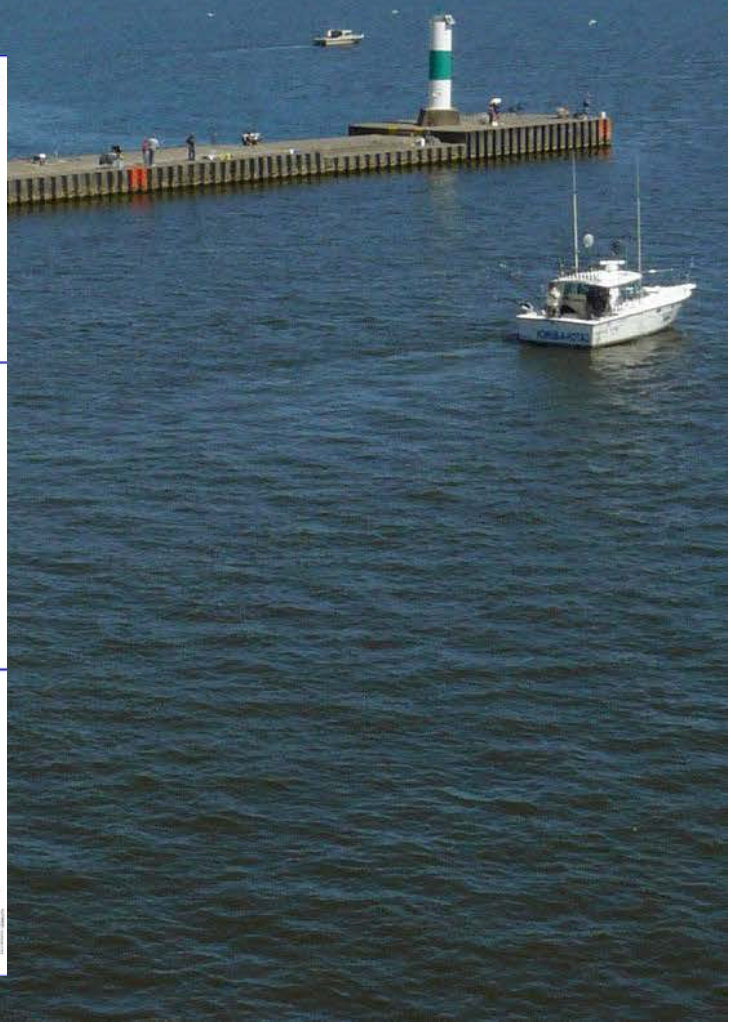
NOAA Chart 14774

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*





Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

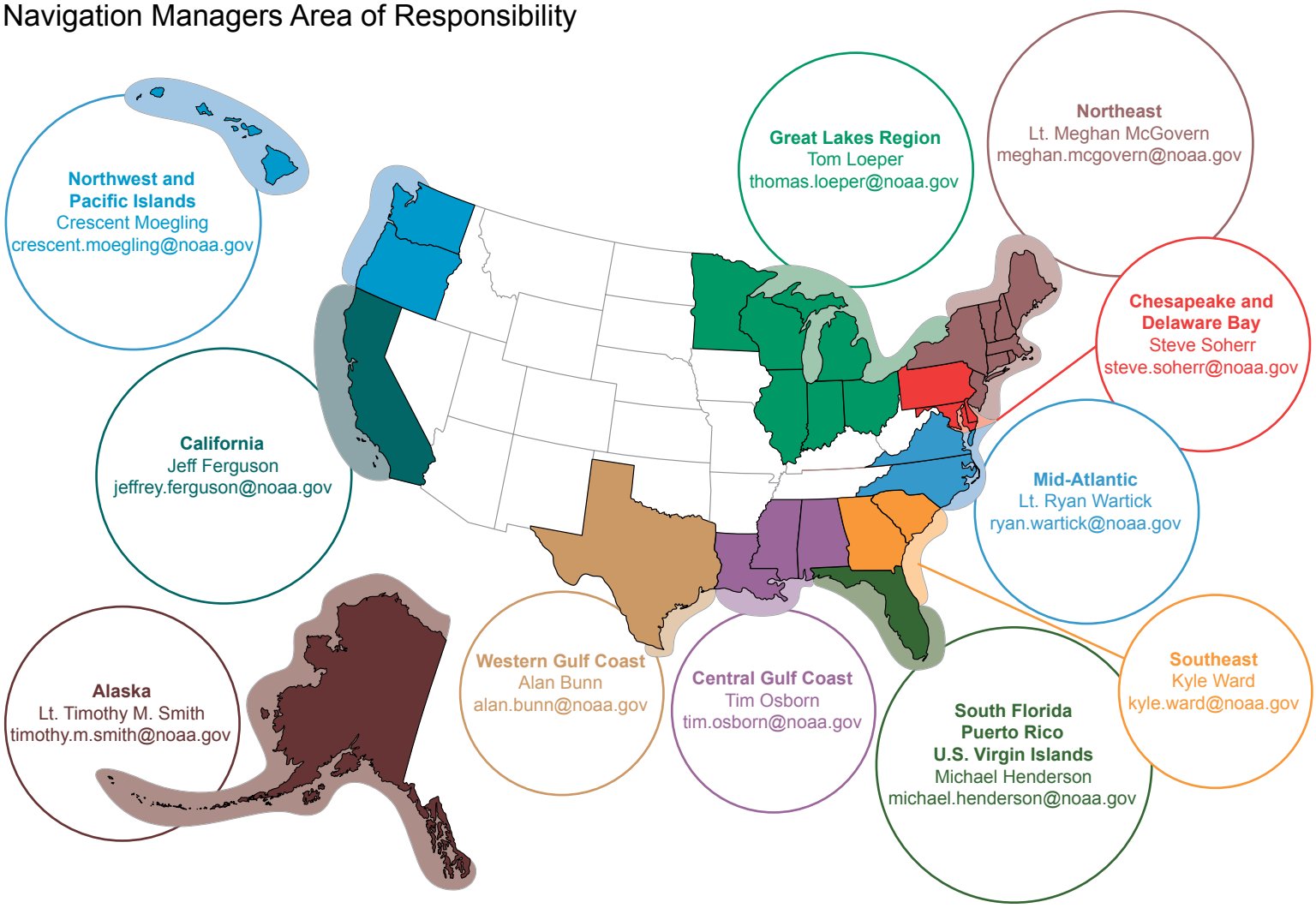
For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=14774

(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Canadian Middle Channel branches west from the main course at Ironsides Island and leads through the Thousand Islands on the Canadian side of the International boundary, thence between Wolfe Island and Howe Island and into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Kingston, ON. The channel is marked by lights and buoys.
Speed limit.–There is a speed limit of 9.5 knots (10.9 mph) over the ground for all vessels over 40 feet (12.2 m) in length in the Canadian Middle Channel and adjacent waters.
Above Ironsides Island, Canadian Middle Channel leads past the southwest end of Grenadier Island, thence through **Raft Narrows** along the mainland. The main channel through the narrows is crossed by a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 120 feet. Above the narrows, the channel divides around Wood Island, along the north side upbound and the south side downbound. Thence the channel leads between **Wallace Island** and **Ash Island,** southwest past **The Navy Islands,** and through the south part of **The Lake Fleet Islands** to a point north of **The Punts,** thence south of **Leek Island** and into the deep wide water between Wolfe and Howe Islands.
Gananoque, ON, is a town at the mouth of **Gananoque River,** about 12 statute miles (10.4 nm) west of Rockport and 18 statute miles (15.6 nm)east of Kingston.
The following is extracted (partial) from **Canadian Sailing Directions CEN301, St. Lawrence River, Chapter 5.** It is to be noted that the units of miles are nautical miles.
The town of Gananoque is built along both sides of the Gananoque River. A swing bridge crosses near the mouth of the river, and a road bridge crosses 0.3 mile upstream. The swing bridge has a vertical clearance of 4.3 m (14 ft) when closed; it is opened only on application to the town authorities. Between the two bridges, the stream is 45 m (148 ft) wide with wooden wharves along both shores. The shore east of the town to Sturdivants Point, 2.5 miles away.
A Public **wharf,** with a total length of 177 m (581 ft) and an elevation of 1.8 m (6 ft), extends southwest along the shore from the river mouth.
Gananoque Municipal Marina, on the north shore west of the Gananoque river, had depths of 0.7 to 2.6 m (2 to 9 ft) in 2006, and offered dockage with power and water, pump out, **ramp**, picnic area, pay phone, showers, Laundromat, ice, and a free shuttle to the facilities in Gananoque, most of which are within walking distance. The entrance to the basin is between a headland to the east and the east end of a combined breakwater and boom which protects the basin.
Above American Narrows, the vessel course is through a wide area of generally deep water. The route passes northwest of **Little Round Island** and **North Colborne Island,** marked by a light, thence southeast of **Chapman Shoal,** marked by a light and racon, and thence between **Washington Island** to southeast and**Calumet Island** to northwest.
A marina on the east side of **Spicer Bay,** about 1.2 statute miles (1 nm) east of Little Round Island, provides gasoline, water, ice, electricity, some marine supplies, and a launching ramp. A 12-ton fixed lift can handle 36-foot (11-meter) craft for hull and engine repairs. In 1977, the reported controlling depths were 4 feet (1.2 meters) in the approach and 5 feet (1.5 meters) alongside the berths.
Clayton, NY, is on the southeast side of the St. Lawrence River about 20 statute miles (17.4 nm) below Lake Ontario. **Grindstone Island** is in midriver northwest of Clayton, and Washington Island is close to shore northeast of the village.
A causeway connects Washington Island to Clayton. The fixed span near the island end of the causeway has two 33-foot (10.1-meter) openings, each with a clearance of 6 feet (1.8 meters).
Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.–(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and appendix for addresses.)
Quarantine is enforced in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)
Clayton is a **customs port of entry**.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Cleveland	Commander 9th CG District Cleveland, OH	(216) 902-6117

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

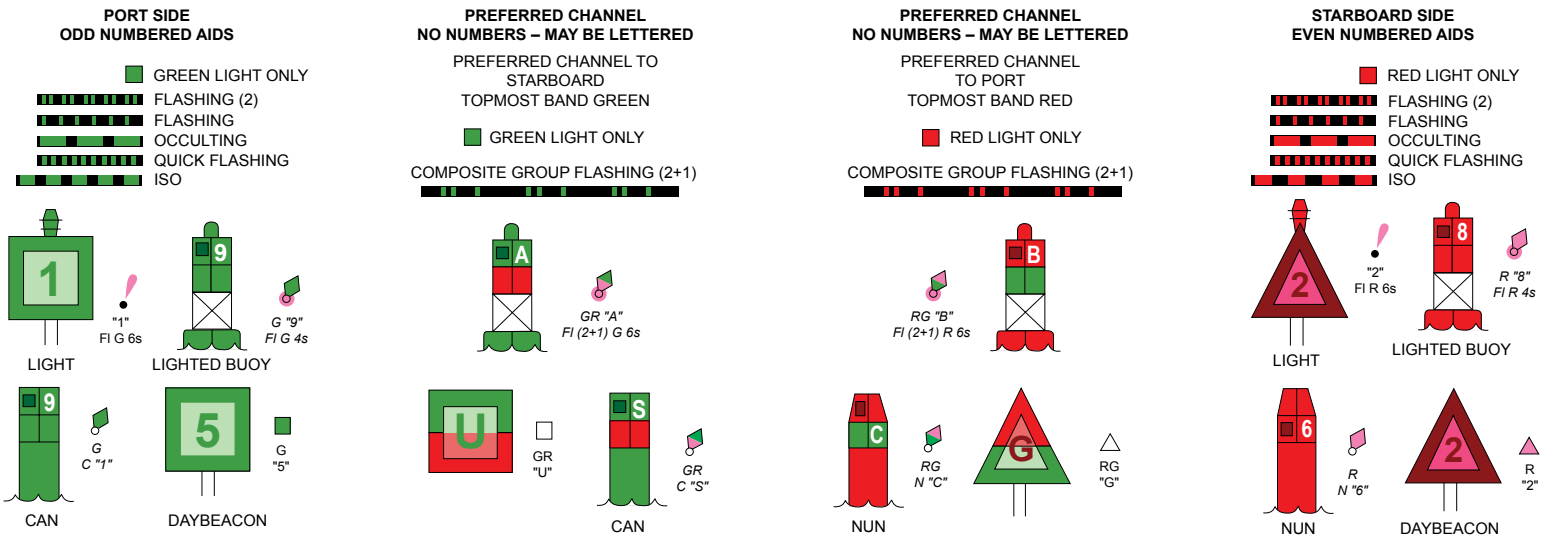


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

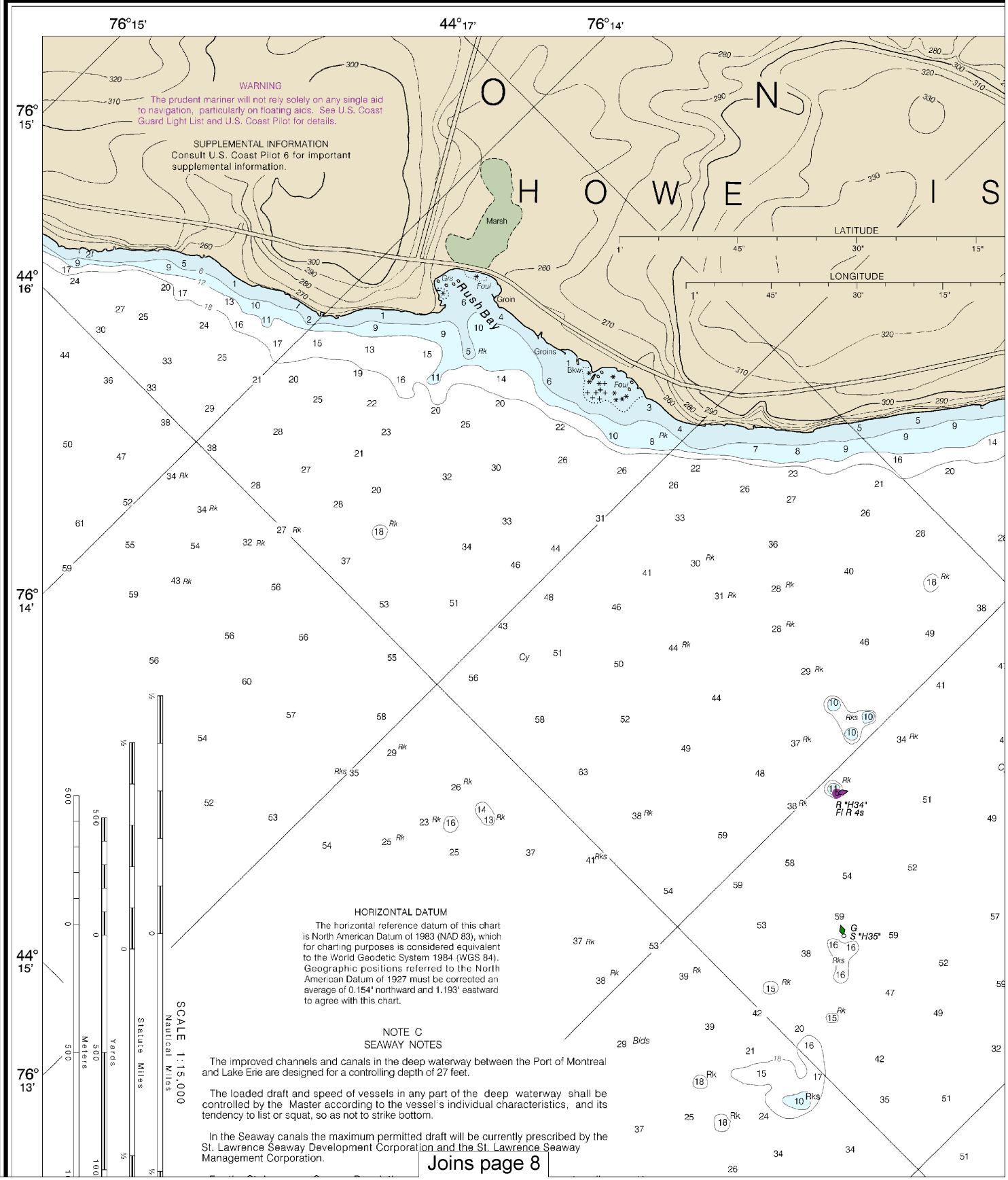
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.



Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

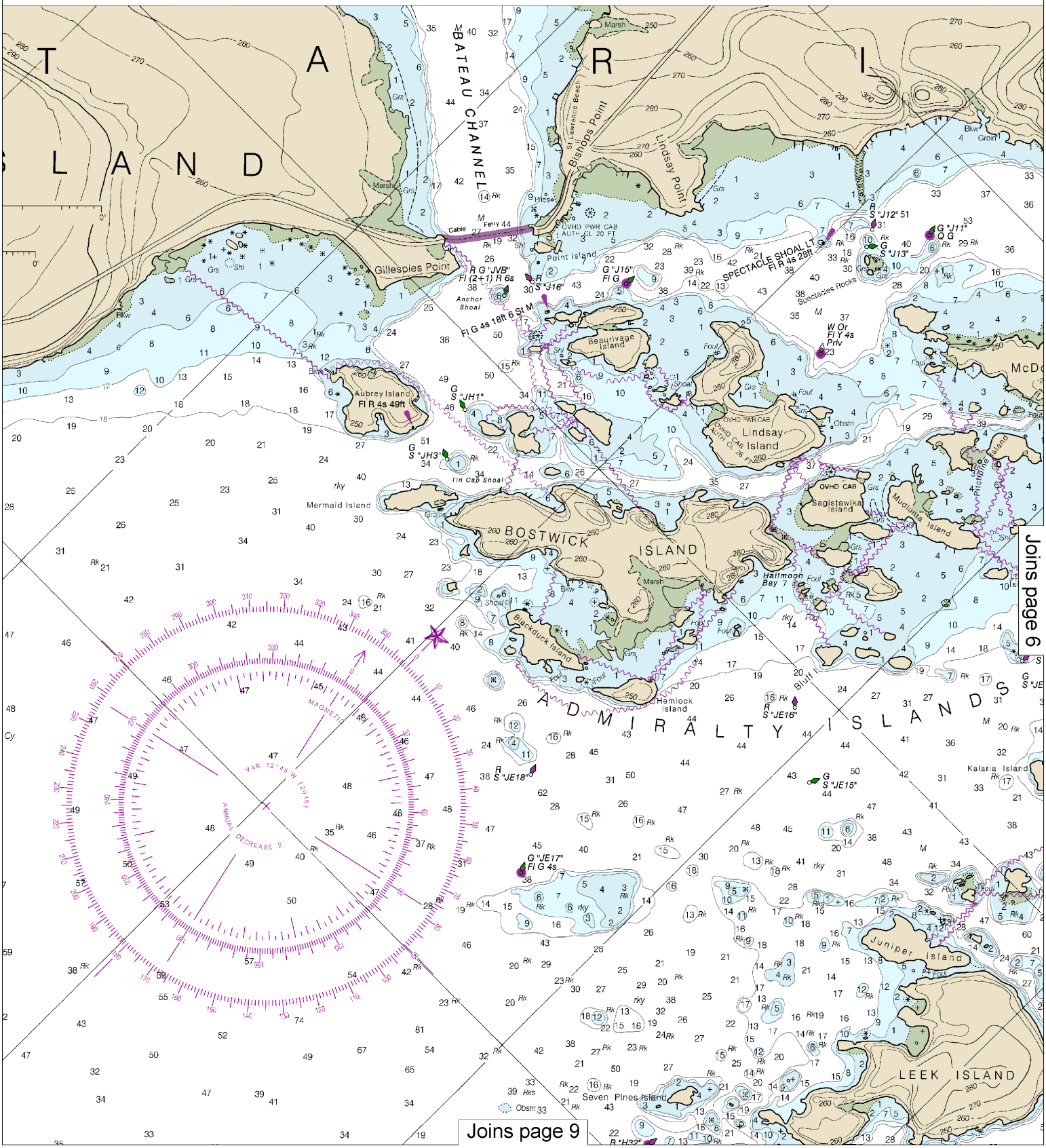
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1

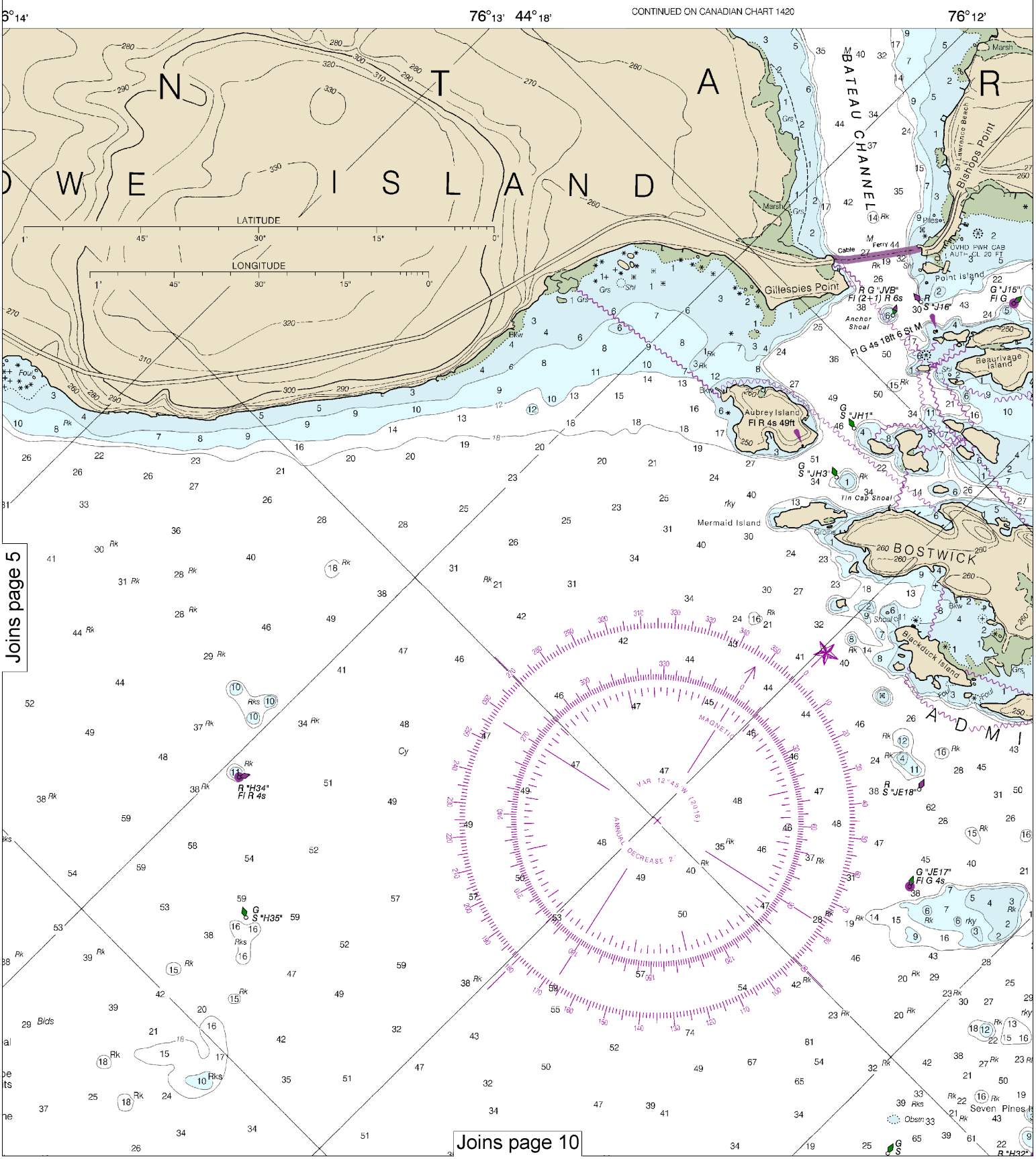
Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500

See Note on page 5.

CONTINUED ON CANADIAN CHART 1420



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

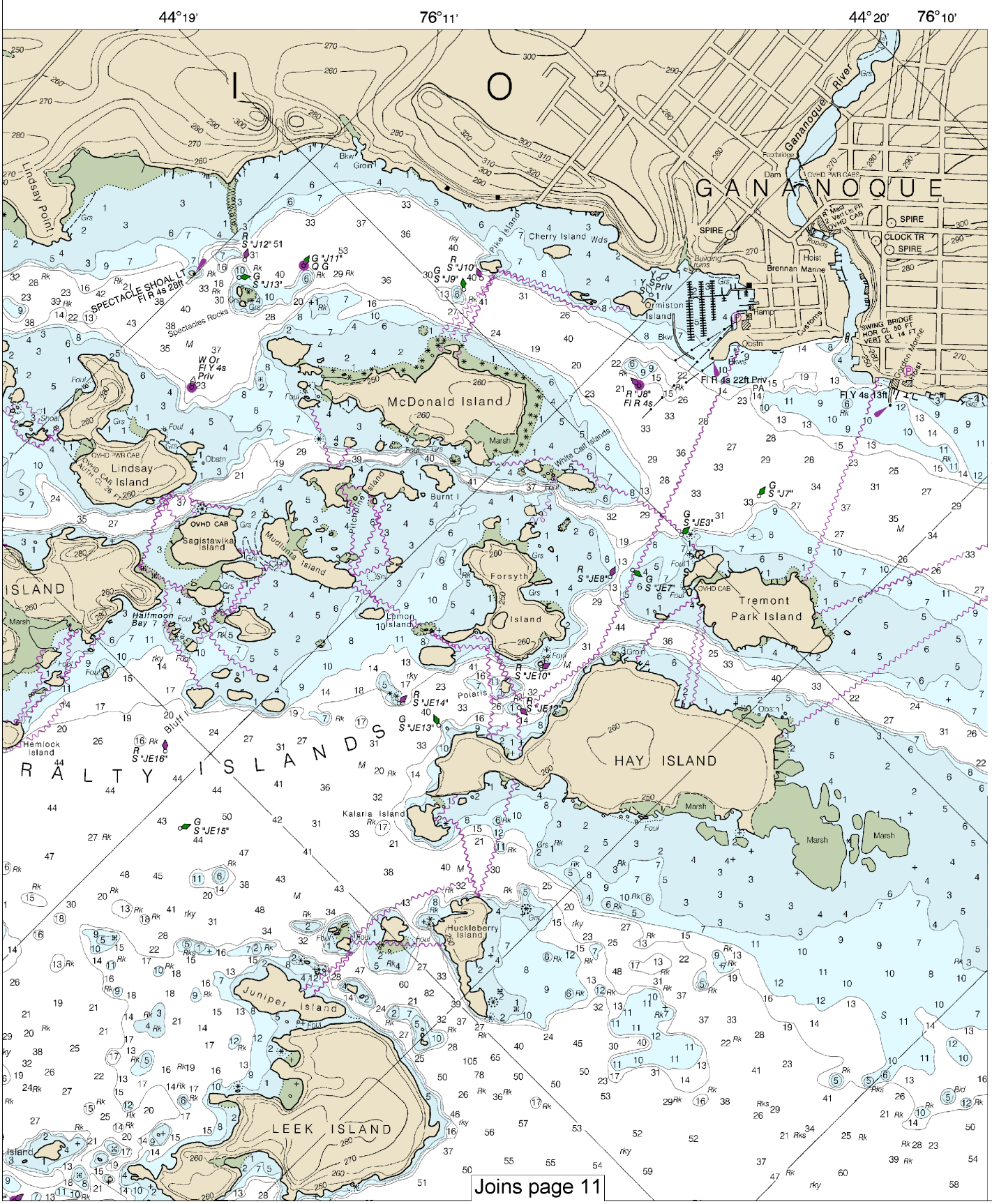
Nautical Miles

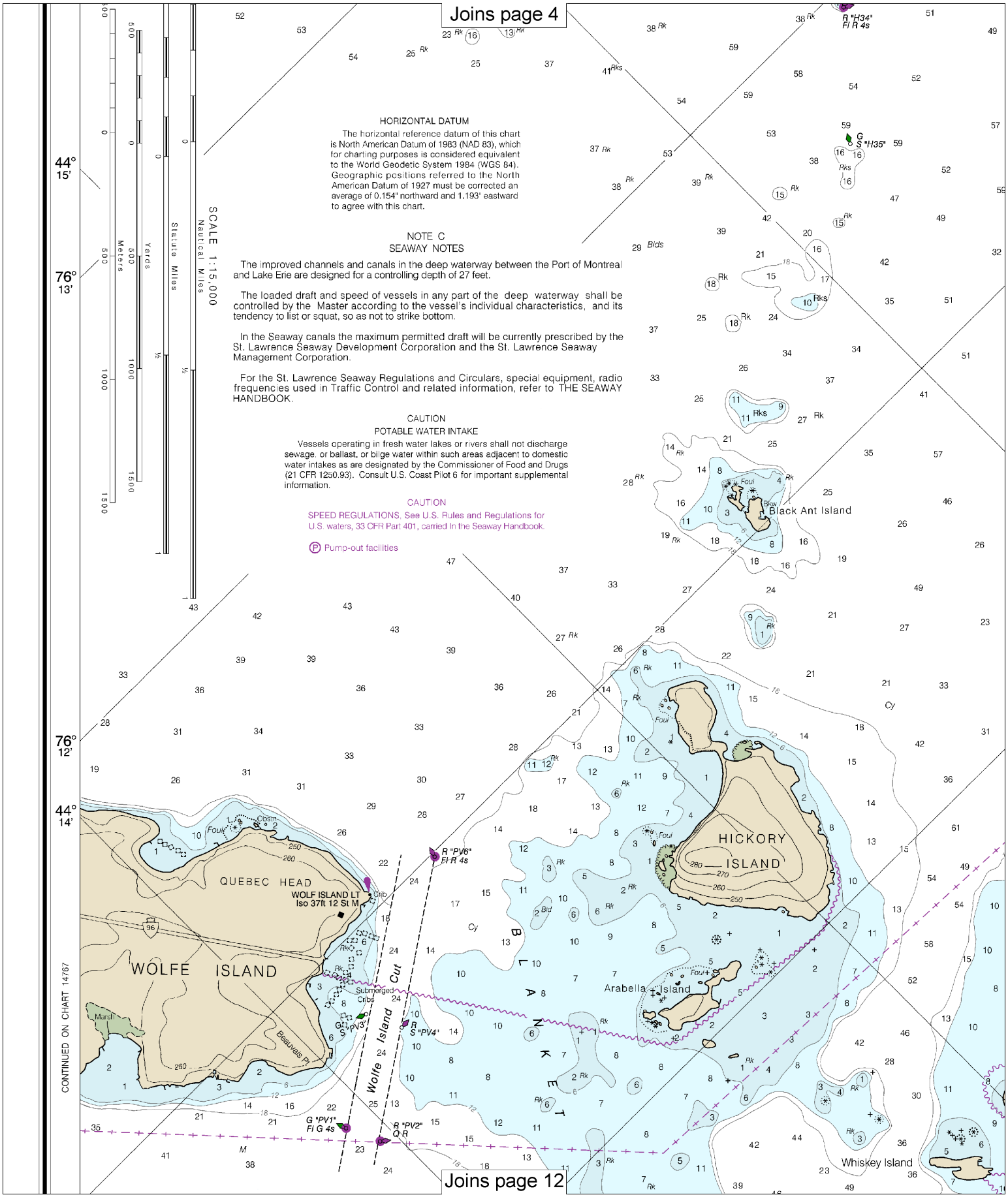
0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500

See Note on page 5.


44°19'
76°11'
44°20'
76°10'
44° 20'
76° 09'
44° 19'
76° 08'
GANANOQUE
Gananoque River
Cherry Island
Pike Island
Lindsay Point
Spectacles Rocks
SPECTACLE SHOAL LT
Fl R 4s 28ft
W Or Fl Y 4s
Priv
McDonald Island
Marsh
Ormiston Island
Brennan Marine
Hoist
Ramp
Customs
Obstn
SPIRE
CLOCK TR
SPIRE
SWING BRIDGE
HOR CL 50 FT
VERT CL 14 FT
Fl R 4s 22ft Priv
Fl Y 4s 13ft
R "J8"
Fl R 4s
R "J12" 51
G "J11"
Q G
S "J13"
R "J10"
S "J9"
White Calf Islands
Burnt I
G "J7"
G "JE3"
Lindsay Island
OVHD CAB
Sagistawika Island
Mudlunna Island
Pitchfork Island
Forsyth Island
Lemon Island
Halfmoon Bay
Tremont Park Island
R "JE8"
G "JE7"
R "JE10"
R "JE12"
G "JE13"
R "JE14"
Polaris
Bluff I
Hemlock Island
R "JE16"
G "JE15"
Kalaria Island
HAY ISLAND
Huckleberry Island
Juniper Island
LEEK ISLAND
RALTY ISLANDS
Joins page 11



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

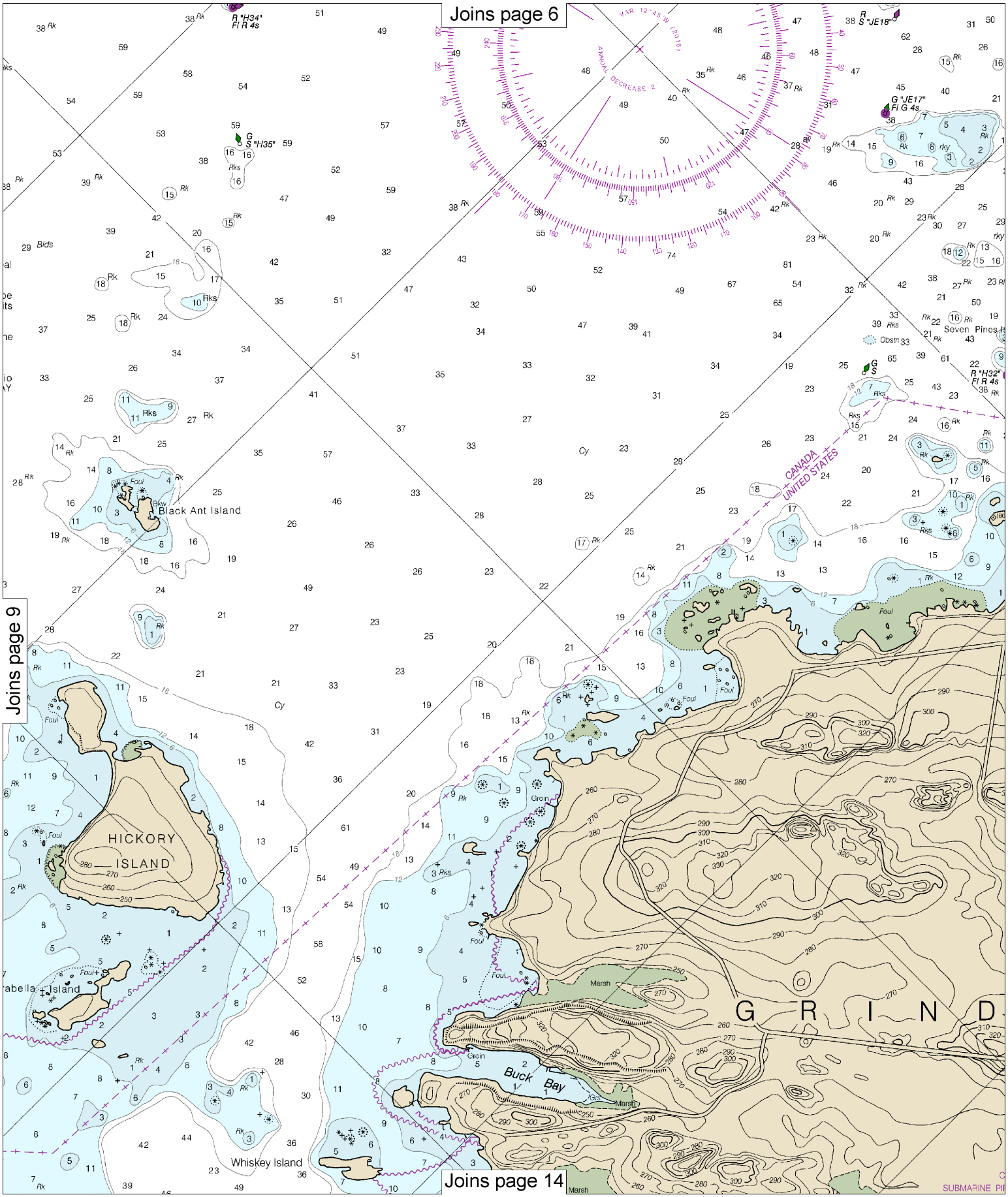
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
G "JE17" Fl G 4s
G "JE15"
R "H32" Fl R 4s
Obstn
Kalaria Island
Juniper Island
LEEK ISLAND
Seven Pines Island
Bass Rock Island
CANADIAN MIDDLE CHANNEL
CANADA
UNITED STATES
Potter Shoal
Chub I
McRay Point
Thurso Bay
Webster
Grindstone
Marsh
Foul
Groin
Buck Bay
G R I N D S T O N E
CAUTION
UBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

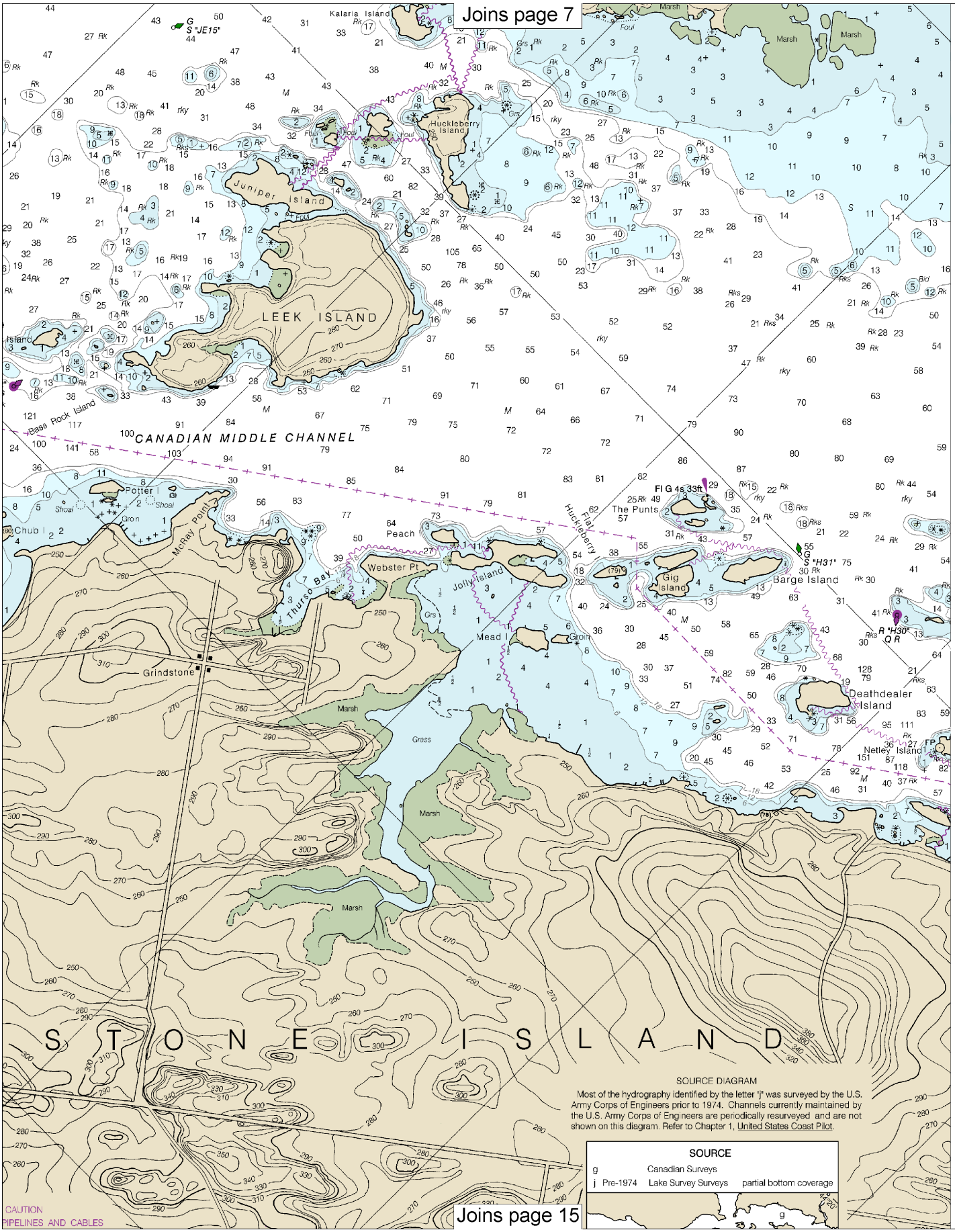
See Note on page 5.

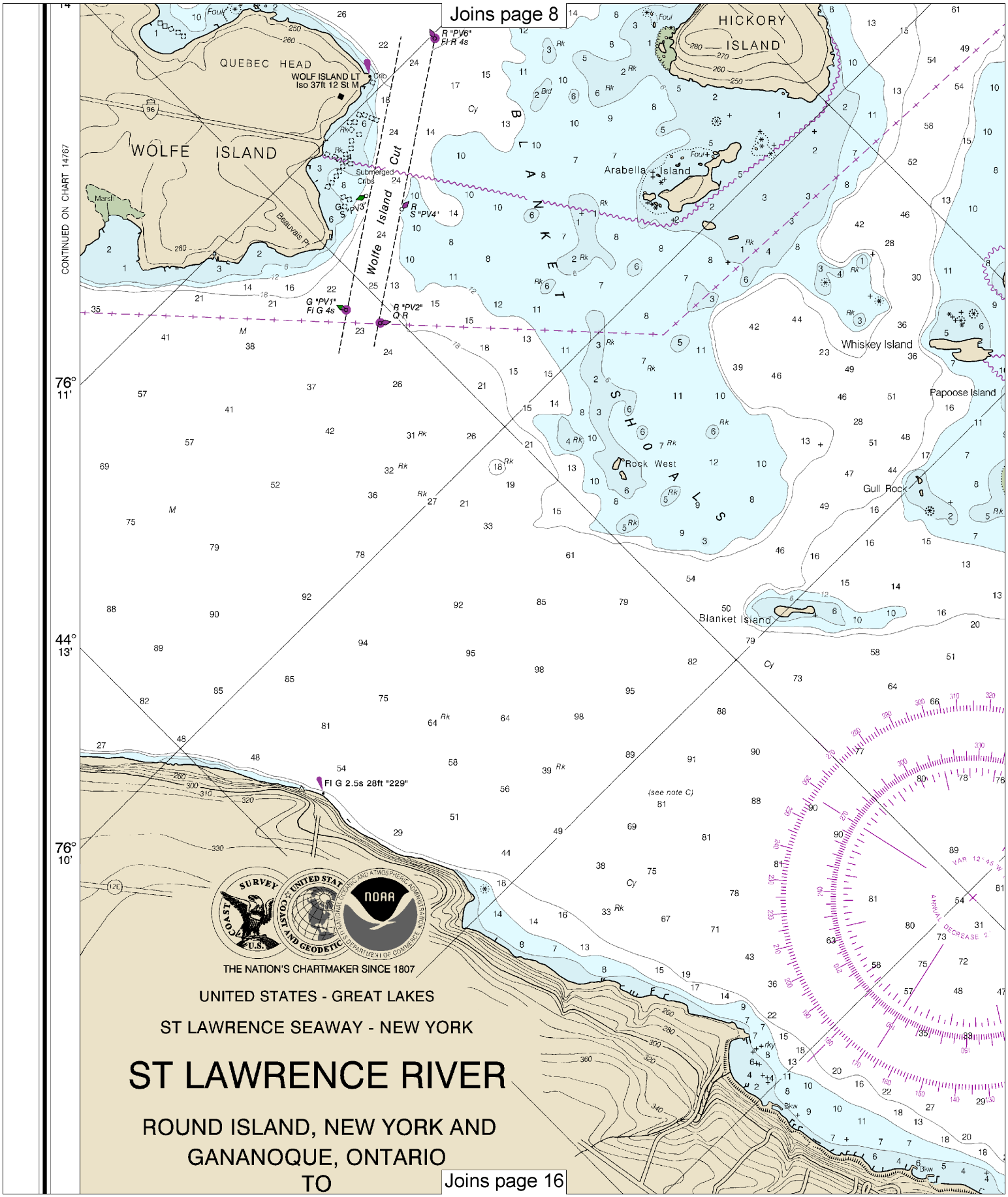
Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500


Joins page 7
Kalaria Island
Huckleberry Island
Juniper Island
LEEK ISLAND
Bass Rock Island
CANADIAN MIDDLE CHANNEL
Potter
Shoal
Chub I
McRay Point
Peach
Webster Pt
Thurso Bay
Jolly Island
Mead I
Grindstone
Marsh
Grass
Huckleberry Flat
The Punts
Fl G 4s 33ft
Gig Island
Barge Island
Deathdealer Island
Netley Island
S T O N E I S L A N D
SOURCE DIAGRAM
Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "j" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE
g Canadian Surveys
j Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys partial bottom coverage
CAUTION
PIPELINES AND CABLES
Joins page 15
44° 19'
76° 08'
76° 07'
44° 18'
76° 06'
JOINS CHART 14773



12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

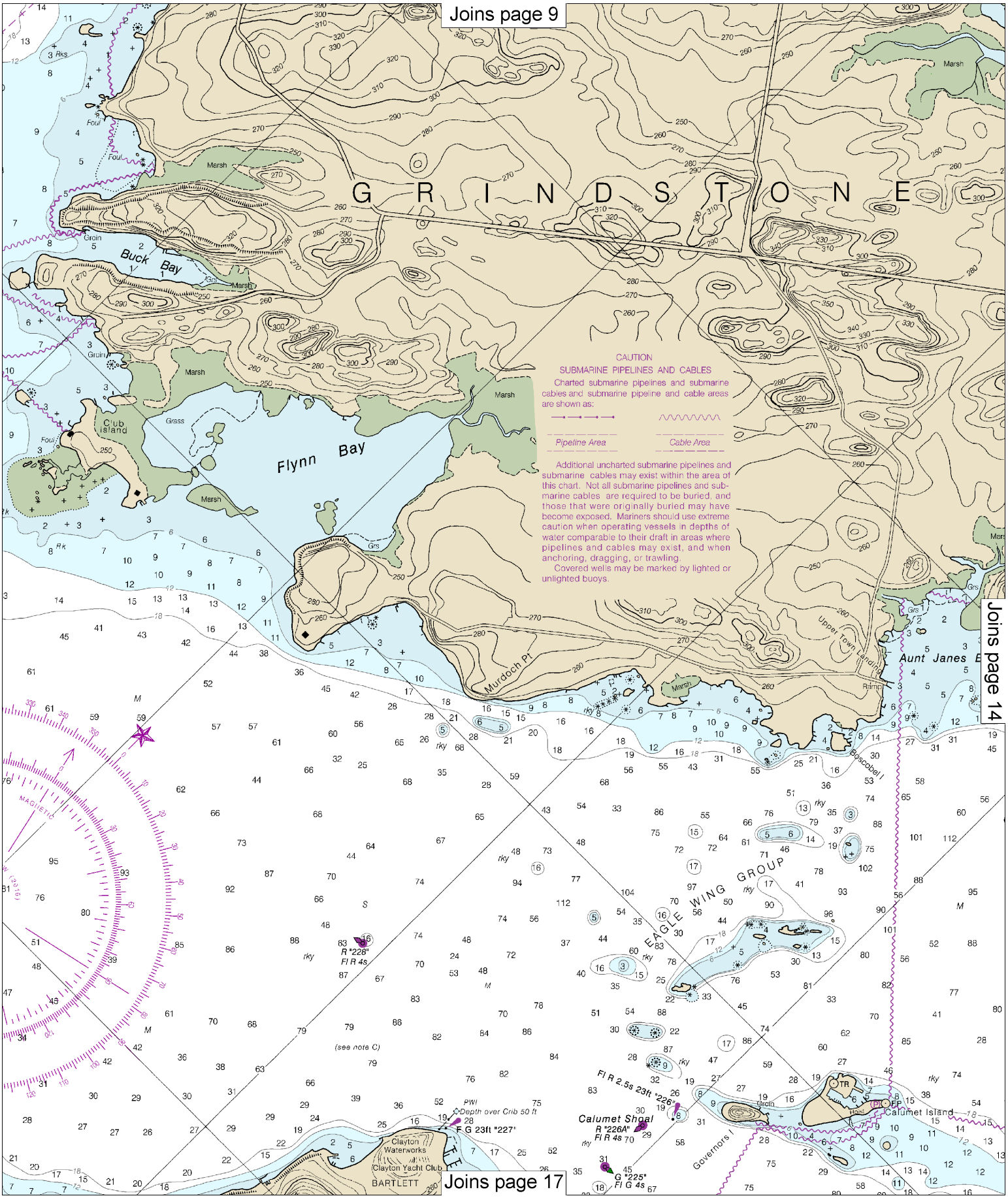
Nautical Miles

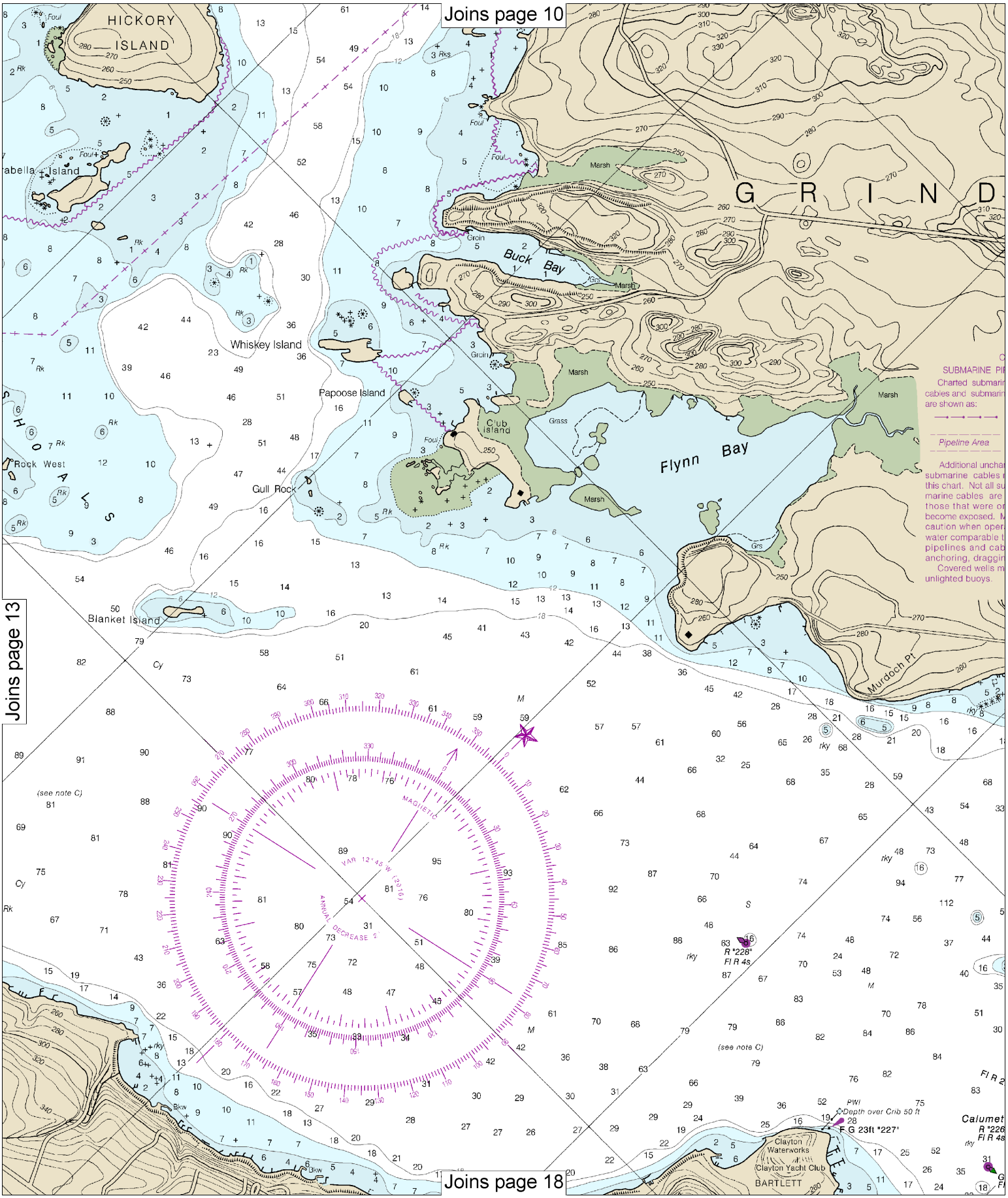
0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
G R I N D S T O N E
Buck Bay
Flynn Bay
Club Island
Marsh
Grass
Groin
Foul
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
Murdoch Pt
Upper Town Landing
Ramp
Aunt Janes B
Bascobel I
EAGLE WING GROUP
R "226" Fl R 4s
(see note C)
PWI
Depth over Crib 50 ft
F G 23ft "227"
Clayton Waterworks
Clayton Yacht Club
BARTLETT
Fl R 2.5s 23ft "226"
Calumet Shoal
R "226A" Fl R 4s
G "225" Fl G 4s
Governors I
TR
FP
Calumet Island
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

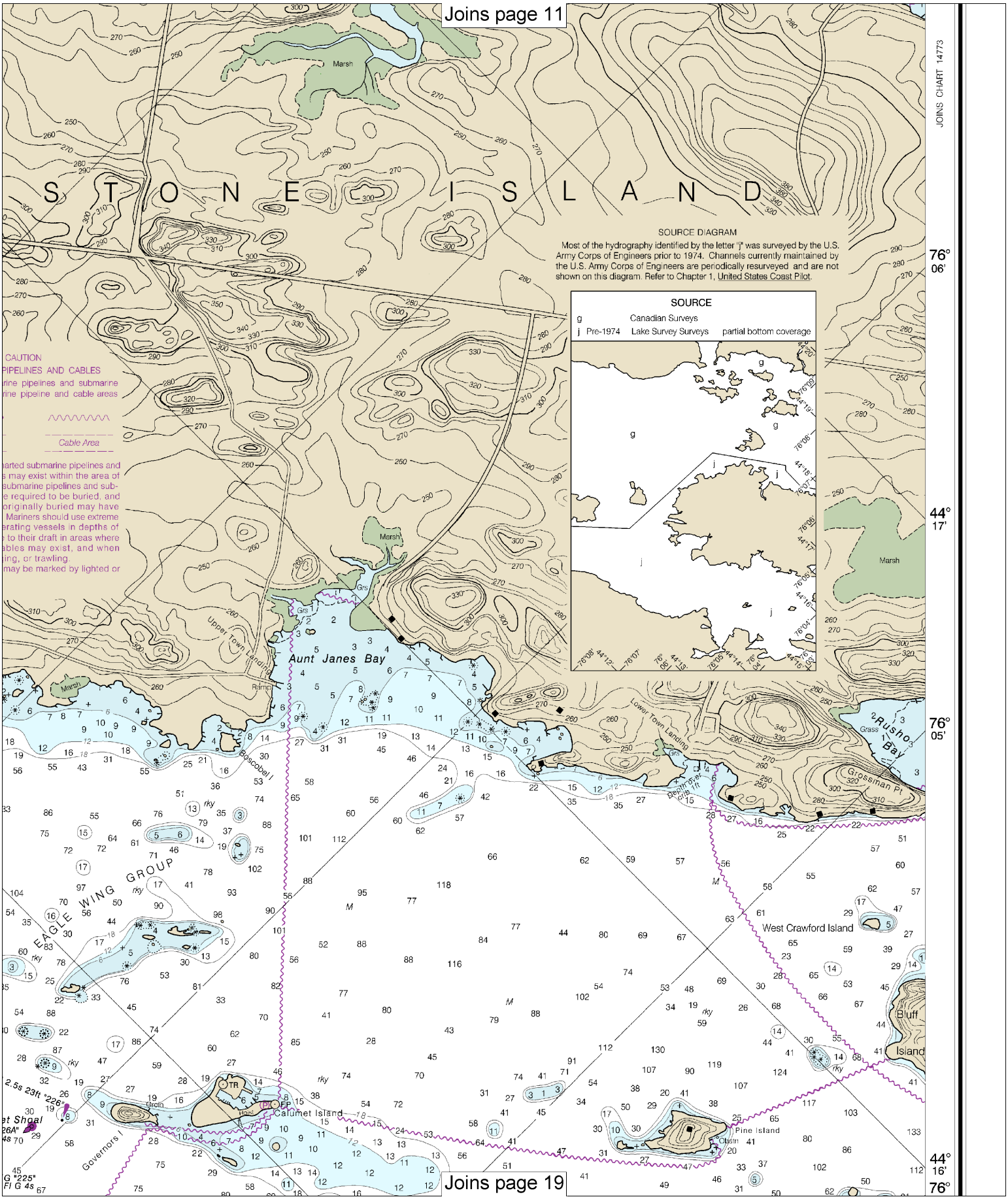
See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500


Joins page 11
S T O N E I S L A N D
SOURCE DIAGRAM
Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "j" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE
g Canadian Surveys
j Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys partial bottom coverage
CAUTION
PIPELINES AND CABLES
Cable Area
Aunt Janes Bay
Upper Town Landing
Lower Town Landing
Ramp
Marsh
Grs
Boscobel I
Rushton Bay
Grassman Pt
Eagle Wing Group
West Crawford Island
Bluff Island
Calumet Island
Pine Island
Governors I
TR
FP
Joins page 19
JOINS CHART 14773
76° 06'
44° 17'
76° 05'
44° 16'
76°

Joins page 12

76° 10'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY - NEW YORK

ST LAWRENCE RIVER

ROUND ISLAND, NEW YORK AND GANANOQUE, ONTARIO TO WOLFE ISLAND, ONTARIO

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:15,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

44° 12'
76° 09'

NOTES

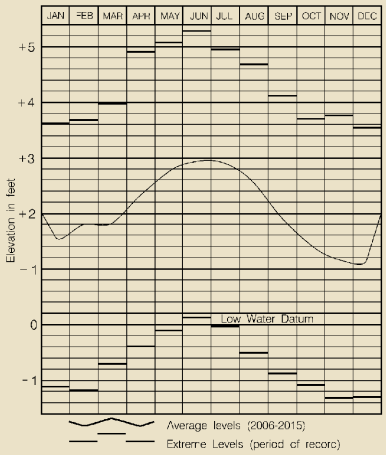
PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum).....243.3 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).
SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.
AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1
BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.
AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LAKE ONTARIO



Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Watertown, NY	WXN-68	162.475 MHz

Temporary navigation are
Local Notice to
During som
gered by ice,
replaced by oth
see U.S. Coast

RA
Radar reflect
floating aids t
reflector identif
omitted from th

Due to perio
Great Lakes, s
at Low Water D
ticularly in the ne
proceed with ca

Improved cha
subject to shoali

PO
Report all s
stances to the
1-800-424-8802
Coast Guard fa
is impossible (3

Limitations
aids to marine
U.S. Coast Gu
Geospatial-Intell
Radio directio
broadcasting s
should be used
Station positio
⊙(Accurate loca

76°08' 44°12' 76°07'

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FE

14774

17th Ed., Jul. 2004. Last Correction: 4/22/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

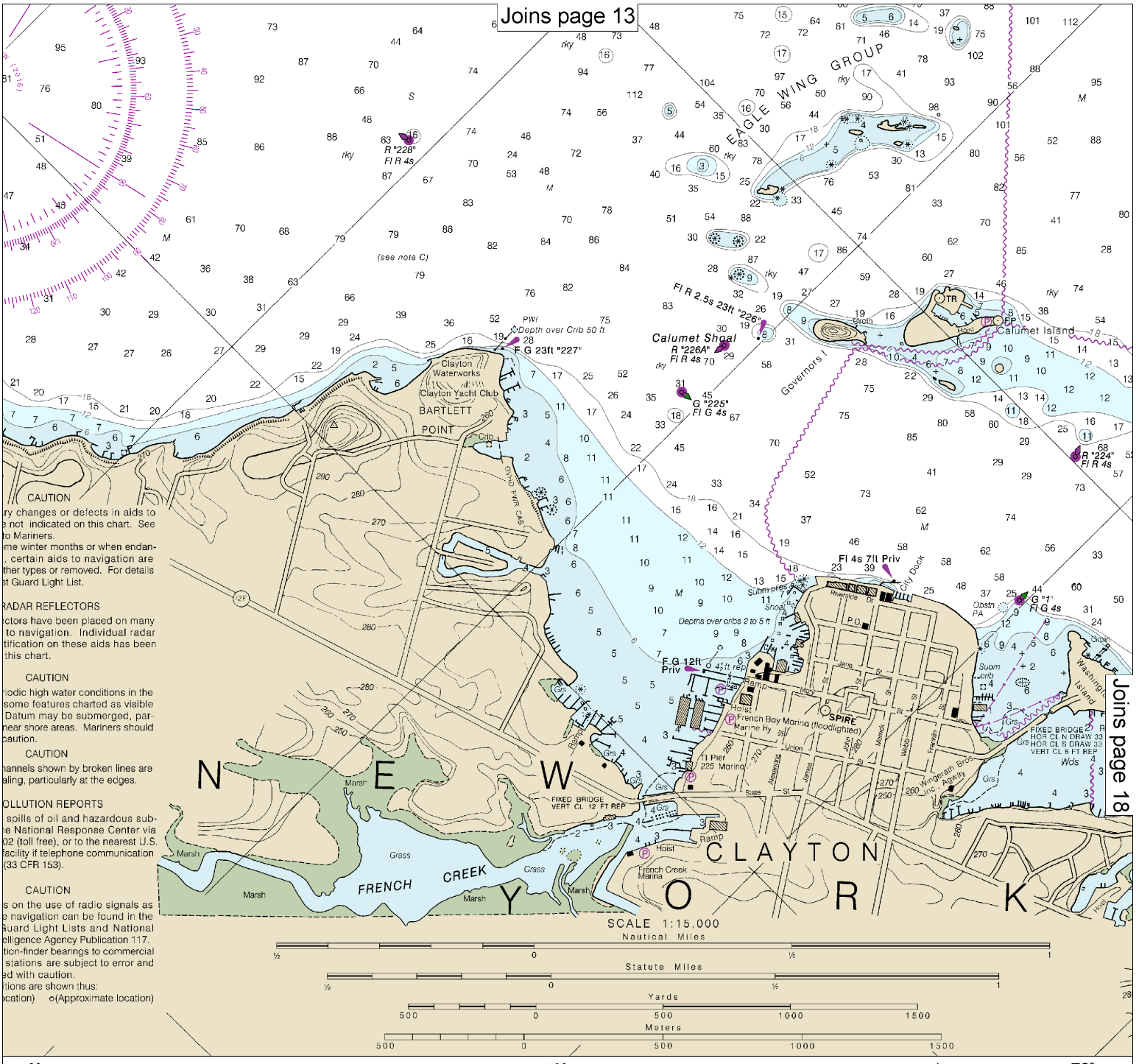
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

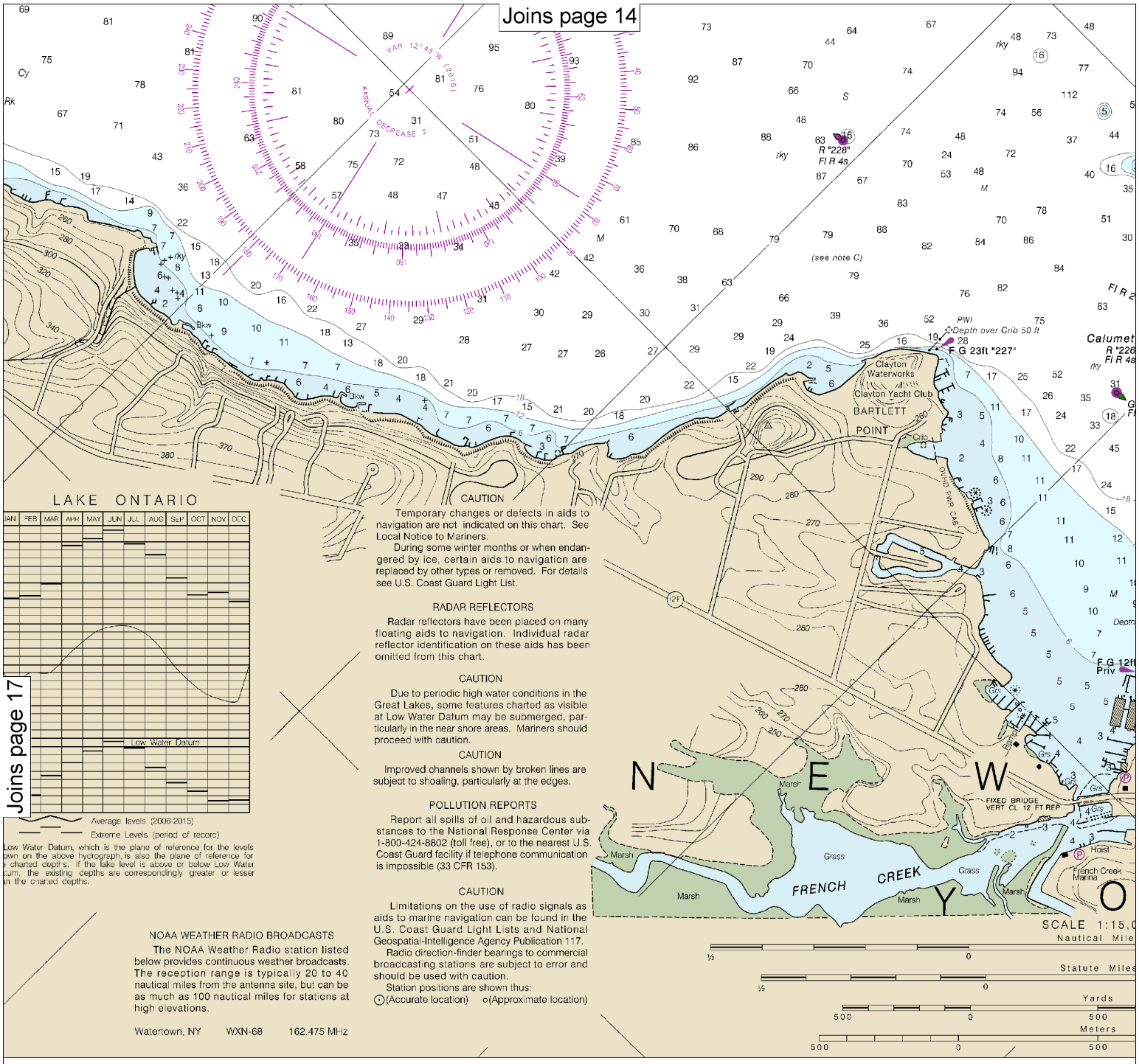


EET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET	6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Joins page 14



Joins page 17

LAKE ONTARIO

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Watertown, NY WXN-68 162.475 MHz

SCALE 1:15,0
Nautical Mile
Statute Miles
Yards
Meters

76°06' 44°13' 76°05'

al-Intelligence
tates shown in
the lower left

)16)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATH
FE
METE

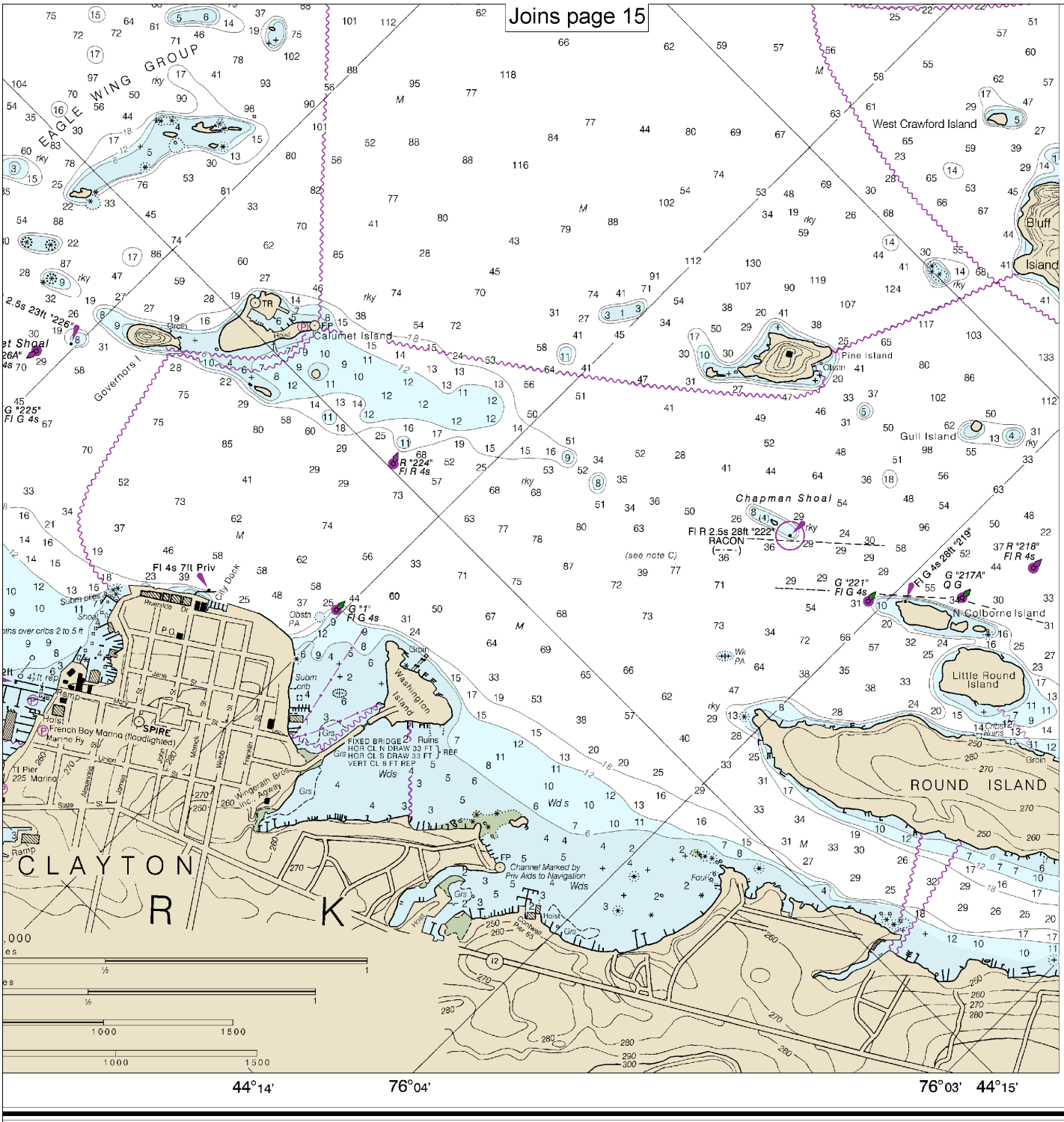
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

Nautical Miles
0 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

See Note on page 5.



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St Lawrence River

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000

14774

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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